BALTIMORE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1858.

The attempt, some two months since, of a few Italian conspirators to assassinate the Emperor of the French, at the door of the Opera House in Paris, excited in this country very general indignation and just reprobation. A wholesome horror of the crime, and an honest detestation of the criminals, were almost universally manifested by both press and people. Within the last four weeks, however, two distinct and deliberate attempts have been made in the city of Baltimore to assassinate a citizen in his own house, which have altogether failed to elicit a single word of comment from the local press, or stir the faintest murmur of disapprobation among our people. On the 19th of February, about half past two o'clock in the afternoon, a disturbance took place at the Adelphi public house, on the corner of Fayette and Holliday streets, in the very heart and centre of the city, and within a few yards of the City Hall and of the Office of the Marshal of Police, in which a young man named ERASMUS LEVY, one of the Constables of the Tenth Ward, was shot by GEORGE M. IMHOFF, the proprietor of the house. It is said that the wound, which was not fatal, was inflicted accidentally upon LEVY; the bullet having been intended for a retreating gang of desperadoes, who were leaving the house just as LEVY was entering, and whose actions had compelled IMHOFF to resort to the use of his rifle in defence of his life. However this may be, and it is not material to our present purpose to enter into any examination of the facts, we read in our local columns of the 26th of February, that about eight o'clock on the preceding evening, just six days after the occurrence above mentioned, "four persons entered the Adelphi House, and after being waited upon by the proprietor, Mr. GEORGE M. IMHOFF, one of them remarked that 'he would settle for it;' and drawing a revolver fired twice at Mr. IMHOFF without effect." The assailant was arrested, the reporter further states, and taken to the Middle District Station House, and locked up for examination. The next morning's paper imparts the further information, that on examination he "was bailed by Justice MEARIS, at the direction of Deputy State's Attorney, PINKNEY, in the sum of $2,000, to appear and answer the charge before the Criminal Court." "On last Saturday night, about half past ten o'clock," we further read in our paper of Monday morning, the 22d inst., "a party of some six or eight persons entered the Adelphi House, kept by Captain GEORGE M. IMHOFF, corner of Holliday and Fayette streets, from the Holliday street side, and passing through went out the door leading to Fayette street. A moment after a pistol was fired, and a ball whizzed close to the Captain's head, who was sitting behind the bar. It was fired through the window from Fayette street. This makes the third attempt upon his life," adds the reporter, "within a month, and the object of the party in entering the room was doubtless to learn, if there, what position he occupied."

So far therefore as the crime of assassination is concerned, we need not go to Paris to find attempts at its perpetration. We may read any day of their occurrence in our own city, in its most frequented streets, and almost at the very door of the Office of our Chief Magistrate, Mayor SWANN, and of the Chief of Police, Marshal HERRING; and yet the fact causes neither indignation, nor surprise, nor remark. The assassin plies his bloody trade in our streets, unpunished and unchecked, and men go about their daily avocations and the ordinary business of life in utter and willful forgetfulness of the fact. The curse of blood-guiltiness is upon our community, and no hand is lifted to put the 'red slayer' forth from our midst. The parallel which we have drawn between the crime of the Rue Lepelletier in Paris and that of Fayette street in Baltimore, between the attempt upon the life of the Emperor of the French and those upon the life of an American Citizen, ceases with the bare fact that in both cases assassination was attempted and failed. ORSINI, PIERRI and RUDIO have been brought to trial and to judgment; they have been convicted and condemned. Have the perpetrators of a like crime against the life of a Man and a Citizen in Baltimore, been brought to trial and punishment? Have Marshal HERRING and his police shown any of the vigilance in ferreting out the conspirators against the life of a Citizen that *M. le Prefet* PIERI and his myrmidons have manifested in hunting down the conspirators against the life of their Emperor? Has Mr. State's Attorney WHITNEY shown any of the zeal in behalf of the lives and security of the People whose sworn and trusted servant he is, that *M. le Procureur General* CHAIX D'EST ANGE has manifested in the cause of his Imperial Master? Does not the *thrice* repeated attempt at the commission of the same crime give an emphatic negative to each one of these questions? Is not the fact notorious to every reader of this journal, that in this city Justice is halt and deaf, as well as blind,—that she has neither ears to hear the cry of the sufferer, nor feet with which to pursue the criminal, nor hands with which to administer punishment? The whole administration of our criminal law is rotten and inefficient; and the duty which we propose to assume, and which we mean, day by day, as occasion may require, to discharge without fear, partiality or favor, is to expose alike the defects of the system, and the short-comings of its ministers. In the performance of this duty we shall be actuated by no spirit of partizanship, and by no political prejudices, for the evil is one which is above all politics, for which neither party ought to be held singly responsible, and for which the ascendancy of neither party can promise or afford a remedy.

NOTICE OF A NEW BOOK.

BENTON'S ABRIDGMENT OF THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS.—The sixth volume of Mr. BENTON'S ABRIDGMENT of the debates of Congress, just published in New York, by Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co., and for sale by Mr. HENRY TAYLOR, Sun Iron Building, in this city, will be found, in itself, a most valuable repository of political information, carrying back the candid inquirer into historical facts to the era of good feeling so happily inaugurated at the first administration of Mr. Monroe. It might have been thought sufficient for Col. BENTON'S highest ambition to have had part and lot in every great question before the country for thirty-five years, and to have sustained himself in so august a body as the Senate of the United States with an increase of reputation each term. Still, he is restless at having reached that age when laborious exertion is deemed beyond the ability of most men, and is devoting the vigorous remnant of a long and earnest life to a political Pandect to be drawn from the debates at large. Like the philosopher of Malmesbury, who so successfully grappled with the Iliad and Odyssey of Homer, in his eighty-sixth and eighty-seventh year, as to hand them both down to posterity in all the strength of the purest English, he too is equal to a literary task of intense labor, with a "manhood and bloom of wit," of which younger men might honestly be proud.

To attempt a review of the chief questions that excited the public mind and occupied the councils of the nation, during the interesting period from 1817 to 1821, comprised within this sixth volume of the abridgment, would far exceed the scope and design of our passing notice, and might unnecessarily awaken the political prejudices of by-gone times. Suffice it, then, to say, that in our opinion, the abridgment of Congressional annals and debates could not have fallen into abler hands than Col. BENTON'S. His comprehensive judgment and untiring industry eminently qualify him for the performance of this great national work, which should meet with the general encouragement due to its political importance.

These volumes open a vast field of philosophic research for the resolute and sturdy thinker. They will aid in adjusting the exact balance between the leading minds of each successive period of legislation, and will point out to the next generation where the true gist of each question had been logically placed, with the precise mode of its elucidation. A world of trouble might be saved to the Legislation of the Country, by substituting for flippant talk, the sound constitutional learning of this abridgment. It brings within reach of all, the grounds and reasons of the political system of the United States, and it may deprive legislative demagogues of their means of mischief, by showing to their constituents the truth of many a question heretofore hid away in inaccessible volumes.

The health of the King of Denmark was so far restored that notification was made that no bulletins will in future be issued. While this announcement has been made, intelligence has been received that the Princess Ferdinand, consort of the heir apparent, has been severely injured, from the sleeves of the dress of her Royal Highness having caught fire.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS

RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, March 23.

SENATE.

Mr. Gwin offered a resolution with a view to the creation of several new land districts in the State of California, and for other purposes.

Mr. Seward presented several petitions from citizens of New York, in relation to the payment of revolutionary claims.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Kansas bill, when Mr. Green, of Missouri, made the closing speech, answering numerous objections which had been made against that measure.

The Senate then proceeded to vote on the various amendments to the bill.

Mr. Green moved three amendments, of which the substance was—first, that he withdraw the clause in regard to Minnesota, moved to strike out the preamble and substitute, that the constitution is republican; secondly, that nothing herein be construed to prevent the people from amending said constitution, Congress disclaiming the right to construe or interfere; and thirdly, several verbal amendments, all of which were carried.

Mr. Crittenden moved as a substitute, to remit the Constitution back for the vote of the people, which was disagreed to.

Mr. Pugh moved that Kansas be a judicial district of the United States, which was carried.

The bill as amended was then put, and carried—Yeas 33, Nays 25. So the Lecompton Constitution triumphed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee on the Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Kellogg concluded his speech from yesterday against the Lecompton Constitution. He said the day of compromise was past. The people of the North had calmly and deliberately taken their position with a determination not to recede from it. He will ask nothing but their just rights.

Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, while advocating the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, condemned in strong terms the Northern movements against Slavery, and said he believed there were men on this floor who had stolen slaves from their masters.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, delivered his views in opposition to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, attributed all the trouble and revolution in Kansas to the Republicans, who sent their armed emigrants thither to keep out Southern property. He justified the Lecompton movement on the ground of its legality.

Other gentlemen also expressed their views, when the House adjourned.

TROOPS FOR UTAH.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—The Leavenworth *Times* says that on the 18th, "two companies of infantry and two of cavalry, left for Utah, numbering 350 men. A private letter from Col. Johnston says he has received no communications from the Government since October, and great complaints of the unreliability of the mails are expressed.

FROM THE UTAH ARMY.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The *Tribune* has advices from the Utah army to January 31st. The November mail, or rather the portion thereof not plundered by the Mormons, reached the camp in eight days' passage. The prisoner Stowell had escaped, and it was strongly suspected that there were traitors in the camp. The troops were amusing themselves with theatrical entertainments.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—Advices from Texas say that several citizens of Webb county have been seized and impressed into the Mexican forces. Their release had been demanded by Col. Crockett's army, and a meeting of citizens had been held against that and other outrages.

It is reported that 250 of the inhabitants of the Ruatan Islands have been massacred by the Indians.

THE EXPECTED STEAMERS.

NEW YORK, March 23—10 P. M.—No signs of the steamer Fulton up to this hour.

HALIFAX, March 23—8 o'clock.—There are no signs of the steamer Niagara, now due here from Liverpool.

WEATHER REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—It commenced snowing here at 6 o'clock this morning. Wind north-east. Thermometer 41°. At the Smithsonian Institute the thermometer at 7 o'clock stood at 40°, and the barometer at 29.95.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Cotton heavy—Sales 1,200 bales at irregular rates. Flour is firm—Sales 9,500 bbls. at an advance of 5 cts. on State and 10 cts. on Ohio—common to good State $4.25@$4.30; Ohio $4.85@$5. Southern is quiet. Wheat is quiet—Sales Milwaukee Club 102 cts. Corn is dull—Sales 24,000 bush. at an advance of 1 ct. on yellow; white 65¼@66½ cts; yellow 68@69 cts. Beef steady. Pork—Mess has advanced 10 cts. Sales at $16.62½@$16.70; Prime $13.50. Lard is firm and active at 9½@10 cts. Whisky closed firm at 22@22½ cts. Coffee is firm—Sales 2,000 bags to-day. Sugar is firm. Molasses is in good demand at 32@33 cts.—Turpentine is heavy at 49@49½ cts. Rosin steady. Rice is steady and unchanged. Freights are dull. Cotton to Liverpool 3-10.

A WEEK LATER FROM UTAH.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS FOR THE ARMY.

ESCAPE OF MORMON PRISONERS.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

CAMP SCOTT, U. T., Jan. 31, 1858.

We have at last received a mail from the States. The mail which left Independence on the first of November reached here on the 29th inst., having been eighty-eight days on the road. This delay is not owing to snow or bad weather, as the following account from a gentleman who was a passenger will show:

It seems that the mail started in charge of an experienced conductor. Upon its arrival at Fort Kearney this conductor requested the principal contractor, Mr. Miles, who was there at the time, to let him have two more men to assist him, as he found that the two whom he had with him were not sufficient to take care of and protect the heavy mail which he had to take. Miles refused to do so, and the conductor therefore refused to go further, and returned to the States.

Miles thereupon engaged a man named Thompson, who had been loafing for some time about the Fort, as conductor, and gave him the charge of the mail. When he reached the Platte Bridge, on the 1st of December, Thompson concluded to rest awhile, and therefore laid by there for eleven days, when, on the 12th inst., Mr. Jones, the other contractor, arrived there in charge of the mail which left our camp on the 1st of December. He directed Thompson to start immediately on with the mail. It was, however, three days after he left before Thompson started.

During the stoppage at the Bridge, the greater portion of the mail was thrown into the blacksmith shop, and the remainder left in the wagons, and during this time there were several strangers canstantly about the premises. After leaving the Bridge and traveling on a few days, Thompson pretended to lose the road, and, after wandering about the country several days, returned to a trading post on the main road. Here he stopped some twelve or thirteen days, until an expressman came up from Laramie, when he engaged the expressman to show him the road, and came on.

Since Thompson's arrival here, he has been recognized by gentlemen who formerly resided in Salt Lake City as a Mormon; and he is undoubtedly one of those whom Brigham sent to try and obtain a situation in some Government train to act as a spy. There is no doubt that the mail was opened at the Bridge as it contains but three letters for Brigham Young and the last contained thirty or forty. Brigham has in his possession a complete set of brass lock Post Office keys belonging to the Salt Lake City Post Office, and there would be no difficulty therefore in opening and closing the sacks.

The road from here to the States our expressmen report as being in excellent condition and free from snow. Mr. Thompson will be taken care of.

The whole camp was thrown into excitement last night by the report of the escape of the Mormon prisoner, Stowell, together with a corporal, who was in confinement on account of some misdemeanor. They were in charge of the guard of the 10th Infantry. Just after dark they obtained permission to go out of the tent on some excuse or other, in charge of a sentinel; they had no sooner reached the bushes which line the creek near the guard-tent than they started and ran, and although heavily ironed with chains extending from one foot to the other, they succeeded in the dark in concealing themselves in the bushes and making good their escape. The sentinel who was sent to watch them fired at them when they started to run, but without effect. Several companies were immediately ordered out in pursuit, and the bushes were thoroughly searched, without success. During the night several bodies of men were sent out, with ten days' provisions, in different directions, in order to retake them if possible in whatever route they might take. Up to this time, however, no trace has been found of them. It is reported that Howard, a Mormon, who was arrested on the Sweetwater and confined on a charge of treason, but against whom the Grand Jury found no indictment, and who was consequently released a week ago and ordered to leave camp, was seen in camp yesterday morning and afternoon, and it is more than likely that he was connected with the escape of the prisoners, and furnished them horses.

Stowell is an Adjutant in the Mormon Army, and was taken prisoner on Ham's Fork, together with Col. Taylor. Stowell had on his person, at the time of his capture, several dispatches of a most treasonable nature, from Brigham Young and others, to the Mormon forces on Green River. Taylor made his escape on a very stormy night, a few weeks after his capture.

The sentinel who had the prisoner in charge was immediately arrested, and is now in confinement.

It is strongly suspected that there are many traitors in camp, and that this whole affair was preconcerted.

VALUE OF INSURANCE MARKS.—It has been lately observed, on the Continent, that among the numerous incendiary fires no one has occurred in a house where the insurance mark has been conspicuously placed on the house, which shows that the fires have been from private malice, and also proves the value of insurance marks, which never ought to be neglected by insurance offices. A similar remark was made in England some years ago, says the London *Star*. Persons, however desirous to spite individuals, having a respect to the property of unoffending companies of insurance.

Navigation is open between Detroit and Toledo.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MARYLAND INSTITUTE LECTURE.—The concluding lecture of the course for the present season was delivered before the Maryland Institute last evening, by Dr. J. R. W. Dunbar, of this city, on the subject of "Voice and Speech." He introduced his subject by the recitation of an incident in the life of the lamented Dr. Kane, after his last return from the Arctic regions. The Doctor was asked what was the most solemn spectacle he had ever witnessed, when he remarked that it was the "awful silence of an Arctic night." The lecturer gave copious extracts from the works of Dr. Kane, to illustrate his opinion of an Arctic night. He then proceeded to illustrate the influence of sweet sounds upon the ear of the poet by a recitation from Gray's "Elegy."

The principal topics of his lecture were the formation of voice, and explanation of the vocal organs in birds, animals and man; the influence of voice in music, speech, and the powers of eloquence, and in illustration of his theme instanced the distinguished orators of various ages and countries.

The attendance was very large, and the lecture was listened to with attention, and elicited much applause.

SALE OF THE ALMSHOUSE PROPERTY.—During the last session of the City Council, Messrs. Christian Keener, Jacob W. Hugg and Lawrence Sangston, were appointed a commission to confer with Messrs. James L. Ridgely, George M. Hiss and John S. Berry, commissioners appointed on the part of the authorities of Baltimore county, relative to the valuation and division of the joint interest of the city and county in the Almshouse property, in accordance with an act of Assembly authorizing the same.

In the early part of September last, the Commissioners presented their report to the Council.—They apportioned to the city of Baltimore three lots of ground containing 100 acres, 2 roods, and 37 perches, which was valued at the sum of $80,090.62, together with the sum of $382.82 to be paid by Baltimore county to equalize the valuation of the divisions. To Baltimore county was apportioned two lots of land, containing 89 acres and 10 perches, valued at $80,856.25, less $382.81 to equalize the divisions. They recommended the sale of the other portion, consisting of two lots and the improvements thereon.

The sale took place yesterday at the Exchange, and was made by Messrs. Samuel J. Soper & Co., on behalf of the commissioners. The lot containing the almshouse buildings, consisting of 66 acres, 1 rood and 7 perches, was sold for the sum of $2,550 per acre, and was purchased by James W. Alnutt, Esq., as agent for the county, and the lot consisting of 41 acres and 33 perches, was sold for $550 per acre, and purchased by the same gentleman. The aggregate amount realized from this sale is $193,525, of which the city will receive $96,767.50. Adding to this the valuation of the property already apportioned, the city's proportion or interest in the almshouse property will realize the handsome sum of $177,240.94. This matter being disposed of, and the city being without any almshouse, the subject of providing suitable accommodations for the poor will doubtless secure the prompt action of the Council during its present session.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MARYLAND TRACT SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Maryland Tract Society was held last evening in St. John's Church, (the Rev. Dr. Webster's,) on Liberty street. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Webster, after which the Rev. Dr. Stephenson, Secretary of the American Tract Society, delivered an interesting address, which was listened to with great satisfaction by the company present. The reports of the Superintendent and Treasurer were submitted, from the former of which we extract the following facts:

Mr. J. Cross, the Superintendent, states that at the time he took charge, which was the first of June, 1857, there were six colporteurs engaged; four of whom were confined to the city and two canvassed the country. Since June 1st, twelve more had been commissioned, and at the present moment eleven were in service, several resignations having taken place. During the year, 17,542 visits had been made, and each family visited supplied with a book or tract, by sale or gift. The Bible was read in 6,257 households, in many of which, the report states, for the first time. 1,949 families had been found without the Bible, and 1,425 destitute of any religious books except the Bible. 7,468 volumes were sold, amounting to $1,625.75, more than one-half of which were distributed in the city. The total costs of services and expense of colporteurs was $1,758.10, including grants $2,383,85.

The report goes on to say that in addition to this amount, $763.35 of the annual contribution was expended in refunding to the Rev. S. Guiteau for money advanced by him to carry on the work during the spring of 1857, and for what was due the former agent—which made the whole amount of expenditures for colporteurs, etc., $3,147.20. The donations received, including standing subscriptions, amounted to $2,958.64, leaving a balance against the treasury of $188.56.

At the conclusion of Dr. Stephenson's remarks, the Rev. Dr. Johns, pronounced the benediction, and the company retired.

BOARD OF TRADE APPOINTMENTS TO THE SANITARY CONVENTION.—The Baltimore Board of Trade, at a meeting held on Monday, selected the following gentlemen as delegates to the Sanitary Convention which convenes in this city at the latter end of next month: John W. Randolph, Hugh A. Cooper, Robert Weir, Israel M. Parr, Hugh Bolton, Noah Walker, Robert Turner, J. B. Seidenstricker, Wm. S. Thompson, Moor N. Falls, Enoch Pratt, George N. Eaton, E. B. Dallam, Jas. H. Stone, C. D. Hinks, Wm. Robinson, Henry Duvall, Jacob Trust, Robert Leslie and Wm. Crichton, Esqs.

PIONEER HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.—In consequence of the outrageous and unprovoked assaults recently made upon the members of this company, whilst in the discharge of their duties as firemen, the President has concluded to confine their field of operations, for the present, to that part of the city lying east of Calvert Street. At the same time they feel in duty bound to exceed this limit if necessity should require it, and render such service to their fellow citizens as may be in their power as efficient firemen.

FIRE ON NORTH POINT ROAD.—A fire occurred on Monday afternoon in the woods of Wm. H. Goodman, Thomas & Co., situate on the North Point Road, about eight miles from the city, which destroyed timber covering 222 acres of land. Loss set down at $4,000. No insurance. The fire originated from a lighted match accidentally thrown into a sedge field adjoining, and the wind being high at the time it was found impossible to stop the progress of the flames.

FIRES AND ALARMS.—Yesterday morning, about 11½ o'clock, an alarm was sounded, which proceeded from the burning of a foul chimney, of the house of Mr. John Dolan, situated on Gay near Caroline street. The sparks soon communicated fire to the roof, which was almost entirely burnt off; the flames also communicated to the roof of the adjoining house, but were soon suppressed by the firemen. The damage to Mr. Dolan's house amounted to about $150, which is covered by insurance in the National office; the other house was damaged to the amount of $20, insured in the Associated Firemen's office.

The alarm immediately after the above fire was false.

About 6 o'clock yesterday evening an alarm was given, caused by the burning of a foul chimney of a dwelling house on Philpot alley, near Canal street. The roof took fire, but was extinguished without the aid of the firemen.

INCENDIARY ATTEMPT.—About midnight on Monday, a villainous attempt was made to destroy a large frame house on Franklin street near Jasper, the lower portion occupied as a willow ware factory, by Mr. J. H. Acomb, the upper part as a dwelling by his family. A hole was bored through the front door, by which means combustible materials were forced into the room and lighted. Fortunately officers Dixon, Rivers, McDonald and Kelley, of the W. D. P., made the discovery before the flames had gained any headway, or the probability is the result would have been the loss of several lives.

NEW HOSE CARRIAGE.—The Columbian Fire Company have just received from Philadelphia a new Hose Carriage, which is quite a handsome piece of apparatus. The running gear is made of hickory, and highly varnished; the reel, which will carry six hundred feet of hose, rests on polished steel springs: the rest of the iron work is finished in the same manner. It is very light, will carry double the amount of hose, and is much easier of propulsion than the two-wheeled carriages.

DISTURBANCE.—Yesterday afternoon, as some Germans were passing in the neighborhood of Broadway and Madison streets, they were attacked by a party of young men, upon which a fight ensued. The officers of the Eastern district soon quelled the disturbance by arresting several of the parties. They were taken before Justice Welch, who committed to jail Thomas McMahan for assaulting Valentine Harwood, and William F. Thompson for assaulting Nicholas Rice. They were subsequently released on bail, to take their trial before the Criminal Court.

BURGLARY.—The unoccupied three story dwelling, belonging to Richard C. Mason, Esq., situated on High street opposite Watson, was entered by a rear window on Monday night, and robbed of all the door keys in the building. The robbers also cut the weights belonging to the dumb waiter, besides committing other outrages.

MYSTERIOUS.—A box, considerably decayed, containing the skeleton of a man, was found on Sunday morning last, in the vicinity of Harris' creek, by a Mr. Davis, residing in that locality. One side of the skull appeared to have been crushed in, as though from a violent blow.

ALLEGED OFFENCE AT FORT MCHENRY.—U. S. Commissioner Hanan a day or two since issued a warrant for the arrest of a man by the name of Garretty, a soldier stationed at Fort McHenry, on the charge of assaulting with intent to kill Jeremiah Leavy. A hearing of the matter was had before the Commissioner, and there being no evidence to sustain the allegation the case was dismissed.

FINE CATTLE.—Mr. Thomas J. Rusk, yesterday, exhibited on Marsh Market Space, four head of fine cattle. They were raised on this gentleman's farm, near Baltimore, and when put upon the shambles, will without doubt show their keeping.

VIOLATION OF ORDINANCE.—John Frank was yesterday arrested by officer Bosman, of the Eastern District, for violation of ordinance No. 18, sec. 37, (relating to nuisances). Justice Griffin fined him $5 and costs.

MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.—Mr. Vandenhoff presents this evening an entirely new and interesting programme, consisting of selections in prose and verse, from the best English and American authors—a mingling of the serious and imaginative with the witty and the humorous. The high reputation Mr. Vandenhoff has already won from large and appreciative audiences will doubtless render these, his closing readings, as attractive as his earlier series.

A TELEGRAPH TO PARKERSBURG.—We understand that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, has concluded a contract with Amos Kendall & Co., for the immediate construction of a line of Telegraph from Grafton to Parkersburg, to be first-class in materials and construction. The work will be commenced at an early day.—*Parkersburg News.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

REGULAR SESSION.

TUESDAY, March 23, 1858.

FIRST BRANCH.—The Branch met pursuant to adjournment. John T. Ford, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Mr. Hynes presented a petition from John Davis, Port Warden, asking to be refunded certain fines. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Bandle presented a petition from the Police Officers, asking for the restoration of the police system, as approved by the City Council for the year 1857. Referred to the Committee on Police and Jail.

Mr. Dryden presented a petition from property holders on Eutaw and Monument streets, asking that gas lamps may be substituted for the oil ones now in use. Referred to the Committee on Police and Jail.

Mr. Talbott offered a resolution directing the City Commissioner to place a fire plug on the corner of Eager and Charles streets. Referred to the Committee on Water.

Mr. Dukehart presented the petition of Dr. Piggott, State Chemist, for chemical services. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Dukehart presented a petition from J. M. Nicholson, asking permission to use part of Jones' Falls near Fayette street for building purposes. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Hynes from the Joint Standing Committee on Markets, submitted a report and resolution adverse to erecting a new market on Centre Market space.

Mr. Hynes, from the Joint Standing Committee on Markets, submitted a report and resolution directing the purchase of 200 feet of new hose for the Centre Market. Adopted.

Mr. Glanville called up the ordinance providing for the erection of an iron bridge over Jones' Falls, and appropriating $9,000 for building the same.—Adopted.

Mr. Wood called up the ordinance providing for the purchasing and keeping in repairs the lamps and lamp-posts in the city of Baltimore. Adopted.

Mr. Glanville, from the Joint Standing Committee on Ways and Means, submitted a report authorizing the payment of $8 to each of return Judges at the late election—and $4 to other Judges, and to Clerks.—Adopted.

Mr. Hamilton submitted a resolution directing the door-keeper to pay $5.50 each for chairs purchased for the First Branch of the City Council. Adopted.

Mr. Wood, from the Joint Standing Committee on Police and Jail, submitted a report and resolution adverse to the placing of lamps in certain localities, and referring the petition to the City Commissioner. Adopted.

The Branch then took up the Revised Ordinance; after which the Branch adjourned until this afternoon.

SECOND BRANCH.—The Branch met pursuant to adjournment. John B. Siedenstricker, Esq., President, in the chair, and all the members present.

Mr. Horney called up the resolution relative to making an appropriation for white-washing the trees in the Eastern Spring lot. Amended and concurred in.

Mr. Simms called up the revised ordinance to provide for the appointment of a secretary to the Mayorlty, which was passed.

Mr. Horney called up the revised ordinance to preserve the navigation of the harbor of Baltimore, to appoint a Port Warden and clerk, fixing their compensation and prescribing their duties, which was read a second time and laid on the table.

Mr. Bierbower submitted a resolution requesting the Port Warden to inform the Branch what would be a proper compensation per yard for dredging done by the new steam machinery, and what is the actual worth of the same. Adopted.

Mr. Kelso called up the revised ordinance to regulate the navigation of the harbor of Baltimore, to appoint harbor masters and to prescribe their duties, which was passed.

Mr. Simms called up the revised ordinance to regulate the public wharves of the city of Baltimore, which was passed.

Mr. Sullivan called up the revised ordinance to prevent the drifting of arks and rafts of lumber in the city of Baltimore.

Pending the consideration of the ordinance, the Branch adjourned until this afternoon.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Before Hon. Henry Stump, Judge. The following business was transacted yesterday:

In the case of John W. Walker and Jacob Smith, *vs.* The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore—an action to determine who are to pay costs in appeals from the award of the Commissioners for opening streets, in case of reversal of the award—the Court reiterated the judgment given in the case of the opening of Chester street, that "the Register is required to add such per centum to the amount of benefits found by the jury as will cover the amount of costs accrued upon the appeal."

Samuel Wilhelm *vs.* The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. This is an appeal from the judgment of Justice Lawder, who fined the appellant $3 and costs for violating the ordinance prohibiting the keeping of hogs within the limits of the city.—It appears, from the facts of the case, that the sties in which the swine were kept were erected near the former site of the cattle scales, and were excepted under the provisions of the ordinance. After the scales were removed, the appellant continued to use them as theretofore, and being fined for so doing, brought this action to test the validity of the law in its application towards him. The Court reversed the judgment of the Justice of the peace, and, by agreement of counsel, reversed the judgment of thirteen other cases of a similar character. Pressman and Renshaw, for appellant; G. L. Dulany, for appellee.

The matter of the condemnation and opening of Hanover street—an appeal from the award of the Commissioners for opening Streets—will be taken up this morning. Sheriff Creamer has summoned the following gentlemen as the jury of inquisition in this case:

Robert Earickson, John Coates, David Creamer, David E. Thomas, Sr., William Shaffer, Enoch Miller, Charles West, Sylvester Clifford, Samuel Burnett, Christopher Raborg, Henry Staylor, Wm. M. Starr, John Hilbert, Isaac Mathews, James M. Baker, Edward G. Starr, Robert Hooper, William Armstrong, Samuel G. Miles, Edward V. Ward.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Before Hon. Z. Collins Lee, Judge. The following business was transacted in this Court yesterday:

Mary Buckley *vs.* Bridget Ryan, formerly Bridget Buckley, administratrix of Timothy Buckley—issues from the Orphans' Court. First—to ascertain whether Mary, Catharine, Ellen and Patrick Buckley were legitimate children of Timothy Buckley, husband of Bridget Buckley, who subsequently intermarried with Patrick Ryan. Second—whether the defendant, as administratrix of Timothy Buckley, made lawful effort to collect the debts of the estate, or whether by neglect she caused loss, and rendered herself liable therefor. Third—whether the defendant charged herself with all interest received from A. J. Harker, on the mortgage debt in the inventory and account of said administratrix.—Verdict for the plaintiff on the first issue, and for the defendant on the second and third issues. T. P. Scott for plaintiff; W. P. Preston for defendant.

James F. Purvis and others *vs.* Abraham Friedenrich. An action to recover the sum of $500 paid in error—$623.75 having been paid instead of $123.75. Verdict for the plaintiff for $573.65.—Schley and Fisher for the plaintiff; McLaughlin for the defendant.

Assignment for to-day from 223 to 242 inclusive.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Hon. William L. Marshall, Judge.—The following business was transacted yesterday:

Moses H. Ogden *vs.* Adrean & Co. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered. Verdict for the plaintiff for $183.50. Atkinson for plaintiff; J. H. Thomas for defendant.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—Before Hon. Wm. Fell Giles, Judge. The following business was transacted in this Court yesterday:

Baltimore and Boston Steam Navigation Company *vs.* The owners of the schooner William Colquit, and the owners of the schooner William Colquit *vs.* The owners of the steamer City of Norfolk. Cross libels to recover damages sustained by a collision. Decrees were passed dismissing both libels, each party to pay their own costs. Wallis and Mathews, counsel for the Steam Navigation Company; and Teackle and Mortimer counsel for the schooner William Colquit.

The petit jury was finally discharged.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR BALTIMORE CITY.—Before Hon. Wm. George Krebs, Judge. There was no business of public interest transacted in this Court yesterday.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

DECEMBER TERM, 1857.

ANNAPOLIS, March 23, 1858.

Nos. 24 and 25. Henry Triebert *vs.* John Burgess, Robert G. Dale and J. H. Goddard, Cross appeals from the Circuit Court of Baltimore city, were further argued and concluded by Campbell for the appellees and Brown for the appellant.

No. 29. Thomas J. Lee, et al., *vs.* John D. Price, and the Chesapeake Bank. Appeal from the Superior Court of Baltimore city, was argued by Campbell for the appellees.

On Monday, the 29th inst., the Court will take up the cases from the Eastern Shore; after they are disposed of, then the cases from Harford County will be heard, and then those from Allegany and Washington counties, commencing with those from Allegany county. The cases from Frederick and Carroll counties will be taken up on Monday, the 3d day of May next.

Owing to the preparation of the State House for repairs and the necessity for a re-arrangement of the Library for the use of the Court and Bar, the residue of the week will be spent by the Court in Chambers in preparing opinions.

[Reported for the Daily Exchange.]

TOWSONTOWN, March 23, 1858.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR BALTIMORE COUNTY.—Before Hon. Judge Price. R. J. Gittings, Esq., prosecuting for the State.

State *vs.* Wm. Barney Hooker, justly indicted with Mary Jane Hooker, Arietta Green, Mary Hooker, and William Hooker, Jr., for assaulting Theodore Miller, on the 10th of March. The parties, father, mother, daughter and son, were arraigned and plead not guilty, when the following evidence, in substance, was elicited:

Mr. Miller testified that on the above day, he passed the defendants' house in a sleigh, they hailed him and asked if he had not reported that his name appeared on the criminal docket in Baltimore county court, and before witness could make a reply, Hooker struck him in the breast and face, while one of the females held him by the coat collar. Mrs. Hooker also accused a small girl whom Miller had in the sleigh with him of telling slanderous stories on her.

On the part of the defence, it was in evidence that Miller had slandered a young lady whom the defendants adopted; and when the defendants accosted him in regard to general slander, he (Miller) attempted to strike Mr. Hooker with a loaded whip.

Quite a number of witnesses were examined, and from the evidence, the Hookers and Miller are certainly bad neighbors.

The case of Mary Jane, Mary and William Hooker, Jr., was abandoned by the State and the case of Wm. Barney Hooker was argued before a jury, who returned a verdict of "guilty." Mr. Preston for the defence. Fined $20 and costs.

Elijah *alias* Boney Lee, indicted for assaulting J. Marshall Hanna, reporter of the *Sun*, not answering, forfeited his recognizances, and executions ordered to be issued against his bail.

State *vs.* A. Green, charged with assaulting T. Miller. Entered stetted.

Mary McMann, charged with selling liquor without a license, on a promise to quit the neighborhood, was discharged and the case stetted.

State *vs.* George Cole *alias* George Colt, indicted for an assault with intent to murder John Andrew Etner, on the 25th day of December, 1855, by stabbing at Etner with a dirk knife.

The evidence on the part of the State went to show that Etner kept a grocery and liquor store on Ledonhall street, near Camden. The prisoner, in company with another man, came to the house on the day named; commenced a quarrel, and said they could whip the whole house. Several negroes were in the store, and the man who came with the prisoner took a negro's hat. Etner took the hat from him and gave it to the negro, when the prisoner ran up to Etner and stabbed at him with a knife: the negroes ran out, and the prisoner and his colleague followed them; after they got to the pavement, one of them cut a negro in the face with his knife, and the other fired a pistol in the store, the shot taking effect in Miss Etner's face; then Etner went out and knocked them both down.

On the part of the defence it was in evidence that Etner made a mistake in the prisoner; he having nothing to do with the assault on Etner, but happened to pass by when Etner and the other man (Meakens) were fighting in front of Etner's house, and that the prisoner was dangerously stabbed in the shoulder by mistake; when the prisoner was taken to the station house, Etner said, "I have no charge to make against Colt."

The case was argued before a jury who returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their box. Mr. Preston for the defence.

Court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

FOREIGN.

ENGLISH LITERARY ITEMS—Samuel Lover has just edited and published a volume of the "Lyrics of Ireland," in which, says the *Examiner*, he is found doing fair justice to his brethren, and at the same time less justice to himself than any other editor would have pronounced to be his due.

Hon. Henry Coke has written a novel, called "A Will and a Way," the scene of which is partly laid in Mexico.

Rev. J. H. Gurney has published a third series of historical sketches for the young, entitled "God's Heroes and the World's Heroes."

J. Lothrop Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic" is to be issued in a new and cheap edition of three volumes, the first of which is out.

William Cotton has published his "Catalogue of Portraits, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds," compiled from autograph memorandum books and other authentic sources.

Rev. G. R. Gleig, Chaplain General to her Majesty's forces, has collected his reviews in the "*Edinburgh*" and "*Quarterly*," in two volumes, which are published by the Longmans.

A HERO.—The son of Captain Horatio Ross, of Rossie Castle, Perthshire, a youth scarcely twenty, on a civil appointment in India, was studying languages in the country, when he heard that the mutineers were approaching. Accompanied by his native teacher only, he set out in search of the Sepoys, and, coming to a narrow but dangerous ford